FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 235 *5 December 1979*

ALBANIA

Ambassador Hosts National Day Reception in Beijing B 1
Lleshi Greets Tito on Yugoslav National Day B 1
Foreign Trade Minister Pays Visit to Italy B 1
Arrival in Rome B 1
Trade Document Signed B 1
Leaders Greet Lao Officials on National Day B 2
AWP Central Committee Greets Japanese Communists B 2
Hoxha Receives German Marxist-Leninist Party Leader B 3
Briefs: Friendship Delegations Depart B 3

BULGARIA

Chernenko Visits Dimitrov Mausoleum, Lenin Monument C 1
BTA Discusses Hegemonic Ambitions of Imperialist Countries C 1
[Aleksiev]
Zhivkov Sends Message to Tito on Yugoslav Republic Day C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
Party Daily Lauds Socialist Achievements of Yugoslovia C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
Albanian National Holiday Marked by RABOTNICHESKO DELO C 3
[29 Nov]
Zhivkov Greets 'Arafat on Palestinian Solidarity Day C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 29 Nov]
RABOTNICHESKO DELO Hails Palestinian World Accomplishments C 5
[29 Nov]
USSR, CSSR, GDR Delegations Arrive for Vaptsarov Celebration C 6
Mladenov Departs for Berlin Warsaw Pact Committee Session C 6
Yordanov Returns Home From Economic Consultations in DPRK C 6

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Additional Reportage on U.S.-Iranian Hostage Crisis D 1
Kissinger's Role Examined D 1
Criticism of Kennedy Noted D 2
Problems With Shah's Asylum D 2
Husak Greets 'Arafat on Palestinian Solidarity Day D 3
[Bratislava PRAVDA 29 Nov]
RUDO PRAVO Attacks Yugoslav Press Reportage on Kampuchea D 3
[27 Nov]
Kabrhelova Meets With Bulgarian, Hungarian Ambassadors D 4
Chnoupek Receives Soviet Ambassador Matskevich D 4
Horacek, SVAZARM Delegation Leave for Syria D 4
Strougal Receives Outgoing French Envoy D 4
Daily Defends Media's Right to Criticize Shortcomings D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 28 Nov]
Harvest Commission Sums Up Agricultural Year D 7
[RUDE PRAVO 28 Nov]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADN Reports Increase in U.S. Warships in Persian Gulf E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 3 Dec]
Leuschner Comments on NATO Missile Decision, Iran E 1
Hager Holds Talks With Luxembourg CP Officials E 3
Reportage on Hager-Led Delegation's Visit to Belgium E 3
Talks With Party Leaders E 3
Talks Continue E 4
Meeting With Foreign Minister E 4

HUNGARY

Delegate Addresses U.N., Supports Palestinians F 1
Kadar Assures Chilean CP Leader of Hungary's Support F 1
Presidential Council Greets Albania on National Holiday F 2
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 29 Nov]
MAGYAR HIRLAP Marks Albanian National Holiday F 2
[29 Nov]
Benkei Cites Low Antistate Crime Rate, Praises Guards F 3
[Szabo in NEPSZABZDSAG 25 Nov]
Briefs: Albanian Embassy Reception F 3

POLAND

PAP Views U.S. Relations With Muslim States G 1
[Glasinski]
Communique Issued on Sejm Delegation's Visit to Syria G 1
Leaders Greet Tito on Yugoslav National Day G 2
[TRYBUNA LUDU 29 Nov]
TRYBUNA LUDU Hails Anniversary G 3
[Urbanski, 29 Nov]
Daily Hails Albanian National Anniversary G 4
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 28 Nov]
Gierek Visits Miners in Katowice Voivodship G 5
Jablonski Addresses Scientists at Belweder Palace G 5
Market Committee Discusses Regional Food Supplies G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Nov]
Briefs: Political Consultations With Britain G 6

ROMANIA

Brezhnev, Kosygin Thank Ceausescu for Congratulations H 1
[SCINTEIA 30 Nov]
Ceausescu Congratulates Tito on Yugoslav Republic Day H 1
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]
Leaders Greet Lao Counterparts on National Day H 2
[SCINTEIA 2 Dec]
Defense Minister Greets Cuban Counterpart on Army Day H 2
[SCINTEIA 2 Dec]
SCINTEIA Summarizes PRC Foreign Minister Visit H 2
[13 Nov]
Ministers Attend Albanian Embassy Reception H 4
[SCINTEIA 30 Nov]
Ceausescu Discusses Construction Matters With Officials H 4
Ceausescu Awards Agriculture Minister Miculescu H 4
State Council Decree on Pension Increases H 5
[SCINTEIA 29 Nov]
Briefs: Cooperation With Syria; Liberian Air Transport Agreement H 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Further Reportage, Commentary on U.S.-Iran Crisis	I 1
Carter Seeking Peaceful Solution	I 1
[POLITIKA 1 Dec]	
BORBA Notes 'Extreme' Tension	I 1
[Teslic, 2 Dec]	
UN Ambassador Komatina's Statement	I 2
TANJUG Notes Soviet Involvement	I 3
Reportage on Djuranovic Visit to Tunisia	I 3
Departure From Surcin Airport	I 3
Arrival in Tunis	I 3
Djuranovic Arrival Statement	I 3
Reportage on Visit of SED Delegation Under Mueckenberger	I 4
Arrival in Belgrade	I 4
Meeting With Mikulic	I 5
Talks With Aleksievski	I 5
Italian Foreign Trade Minister Arrives for Cooperation Talks	I 5
Dolanc Receives French Communist Party Delegation	I 5
[BORBA 23 Nov]	
Austrian Communist Party Delegation Begins Visit	I 6
Djuranovic Receives CEMA Secretary Faddeyev	I 6
Assembly Federal Chamber Discusses 1980 Budget	I 6
Proposed Constitutional Changes Receive Support	I 8
Federal Assembly Chamber Decision	I 8
Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Approval	I 8
Vojvodina Presidency Endorsement	I 8
Social Development Plans Explained to Bosnia Assembly	I 8
Slovene Presidency Supports Increased Role of All-People's Defense	I 9

AMBASSADOR HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION IN BEIJING

AU041810 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and victory of the people's revolution, Janus Mersini, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the PRC, hosted a reception today [as heard]. Attending the reception were Zhang Haifeng, vice minister of foreign affairs; Wang Rengsheng, vice minister of foreign trade; and officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade. Also attending were heads and other officials of diplomatic missions accredited to the PRC, journalists and other correspondents.

LLESHI GREETS TITO ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

AU282200 Tirana ATA in English 1140 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, November 28 (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following message to Josip Broz Tito, president of the Federative Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia:

On the occasion of the national day of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I convey to you the wishes for the prosperity of the peoples of Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER PAYS VISIT TO ITALY

Arrival in Rome

AU011950 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania led by Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, arrived in Rome today. The delegation was welcomed at Rome airport by Gaetano Stammati, minister of foreign trade, and (Bruno Natucelli), director for Eastern countries at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Zoi Toska, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Italy, was also present.

Trade Document Signed

AU042045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A document on trade for 1980 was signed in Rome yesterday between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Italian Republic. Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade, signed the document for Albania, and Gaetano Stammati, minister of foreign trade, signed for Italy.

Present at the signing ceremony were members of both delegations as well as Zoi Toska, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Italian Republic. Giovanni Paolo Tozzoli, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Yesterday Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also received by Francesco Cossiga, Italian prime minister. Also present at the meeting was Zoi Toska, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Italy.

LEADERS GREET LAO OFFICIALS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU021525 Tirana ATA in English 0943 GMT 2 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 2 (ATA)--Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the CC of the PLA; Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSR of Albania; and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania, have sent the following message to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Laos and premier of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, and Souphanouvong, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos:

On occasion of the national day of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, the Council of Ministers of the PSR of Albania as well as in our own names, we extend to you and to the Laotian people cordial greetings and the best wishes.

The Albanian people rejoice at the successes attained by the Laotian people on the road of the progress of their homeland and wish them fresh victories for their happiness and the defence of the Democratic People's Republic of Laos from the plots and intrigues of the imperialist powers.

We express our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will develop constantly in the future, too.

AWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS JAPANESE COMMUNISTS

AU021532 Tirana ATA in English 0904 GMT 2 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, December 2 (ATA)--The Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania has sent the following message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan (Left):

Dear Comrades,

On occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Japan (Left), the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, on behalf of all the Albanian communists, conveys to you, and through you, to all the Japanese Marxist-Leninist militants, its warm revolutionary greetings and wishes you further successes in your revolutionary work and struggle.

The founding of the Communist Party of Japan (Left) 10 years ago is a marked event of historic importance, which opened up new vistas to the Japanese proletariat, who, in alliance with other labouring classes and strata, should carry forward the revolutionary struggle and raise still higher the banner of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, trampled underfoot by modern revisionists.

The 10 years of its existence and activity in the forefront of the struggle of the working class and of the other Japanese working people against the monopoly bourgeoisie, against imperialism and social-imperialism, against modern revisionism, have armed the Communist Party of Japan (Left) with a great experience to carry out its historic mission for the overthrow of the bourgeois order and the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In its revolutionary struggle in defence of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism against revisionism in Japan, Soviet revisionism and the Chinese one, which has its roots in "the Mao Zedong thought," the Communist Party of Japan (Left) makes its own internationalist contribution to the struggle of all the peoples of the world for freedom and socialism.

We are convinced that this glorious jubilee of your party will be a source of strength and inspiration to carry ahead the revolutionary line of the party, its links with the working class and the masses, its further strengthening politically and ideologically, to honourably accomplish its historic mission as a party of the revolution and socialism in Japan.

On this occasion, we wish that the sister Communist Party of Japan (Left) score new successes in its glorious revolutionary road and that the links of friendship and fraternal cooperation which exist between our two parties should further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the proletarian internationalism.

Long live the Communist Party of Japan (Left).

Long live the militant friendship between the Party of Labour of Albania and the Communist Party of Japan (Left).

Glory to Marxism-Leninism.

HOXHA RECEIVES GERMAN MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY LEADER

AU012126 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, received at the headquarters of the AWP Central Committee Comrade Ernst Aust, chairman of the Communist Party of Germany--Marxist-Leninist, who is leading the party's delegation to the festivities of the 35th anniversary of Albania's liberation and the triumph of the people's revolution.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on problems of mutual interest in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist unity and proletarian internationalism. The meeting was also attended by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary; Simon Stegani, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; and Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS DEPART--The delegation of Austria-Albania Friendship Association, headed by association Chairman Peter Oberhuber, and the delegation of France-Albania friendship association, headed by the secretary general of the association, Dr Abraham Behar, who attended the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution, left our country yesterday. The guests were seen off at the airport by the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, Javer Malo, and writer Ismail Kadare. [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 1 Dec 79 AU]

CHERNENKO VISITS DIMITROV MAUSOLEUM, LENIN MONUMENT

AU041126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] On 4 December Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and prominent figure of the international communist and workers' movement. A wreath was also laid at the monument of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the founder of the CPSU and Soviet state and leader of the world proletariat.

The ceremony was attended by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Sofia City Committee first secretary; Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria; and members of the USSR Embassy.

BTA DISCUSSES HEGEMONIC AMBITIONS OF IMPERIALIST COUNTRIES

AU041414 Sofia BTA in English 1326 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

["The Transparent Screen"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Dec 4 (BTA commentator A. Aleksiev)--The debates on "the inadmissibility of the policy of hegemony in international relations" put forward for consideration by the Soviet Union and held at the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, came up to the expectations of the progressive world public. In the course of the debates, the delegations of many states and first of all of the developing ones, stressed that the policy of hegemony, which is the thirst for world domination and preponderant influence over other states through all ways and means, stood for nothing less than complete negation of the basic principles of the United Nations Organization.

Many speakers were quite unambiguous in stating that in our day it was Washington and Beijing that stood as the outstanding exponents of the policy of hegemony. Apparently irritated by the denunciatory speeches made by the delegates of most of the developing countries, China resorted to a minor manoeuvre of submitting her own draft-resolution on the matter to the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, stressing in it that "the superpowers" were to be blamed for the existence of hegemonism in the world. Beijing's tactics, however, missed the aim. The facts that were made public in the course of discussions, revealed that in addition to the United States, there was only one more great state in the world practising the policy of hegemony and that she was China.

Beijing has never kept it secret that China was seeking to re-draw the map of Asia by imposing its domination over the remaining countries and peoples. Several successive aggressions against its neighbours, secured Beijing 170,000 sq km of Burma, more than 130,000 sq km of India, the Paracel Islands of Vietnam. In February Beijing launched an armed aggression against the same socialist state arguing in a cynical manner that Vietnam should be given a lesson. Now, the Chinese leaders are threatening to repeat that lesson. This is what a policy of hegemony in action is. To put it briefly--the screen behind which China is trying to conceal its unbridled hegemonism proved to be transparent.

Just like the Chinese leaders and Washington now busily setting up the so-called "immediate action corps" to enable it to forcefully impose the US monopolistic interest on various parts of the world, several new candidates for domination, too, have been manifesting their hegemonic ambitions.

Among them is the Egyptian president, Anwar as-Sadat who claims leadership in the Arab world, Israel, who is seeking to dictate conditions on the Arab peoples with the aid of foreign military and political assistance and by exploiting the Camp David deal and also the racist regime in Pretoria who covets domination in the southern part of Africa.

It is the above-stated reasons that made the Soviet proposal of discussing hegemonism exigent and timely, since it made it possible for the real value of the different political declarations to be weighed.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO TITO ON YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC DAY

AU031426 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and president of the LCY, on Yugoslavia's Republic Day]

[Text] On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, I convey to you, to the Presidency of the SFRY and to the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee, as well as to the Yugoslav peoples, the most sincere congratulations and wishes for the further successful construction of socialism in your country, as well as for your personal health and happiness, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

I take advantage of this opportunity to express my confidence that the friendship and cooperation between our two socialist neighboring countries will continue to develop in the future in the interests of both our peoples, as well as in the interests of socialism and peace in the Balkans and throughout the world.

PARTY DAILY LAUDS SOCIALIST ACHIEVEMENTS OF YUGOSLAVIA

AU031520 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Editorial article: "National Holiday of Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Today the peoples of the SFRY are celebrating their national holiday. The date 29 November is linked to two important events in the lives of these peoples. On this day in 1943, the second session of the Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia was held in the small Bosnian town of Jayce. Two years later, on the same date, the Constituent Assembly proclaimed the foundation of Yugoslavia as a federal people's republic.

After the country's liberation, within a short historical period, the working people of Yugoslavia succeeded in restoring their country following the heavy damage inflicted by the Hitlerite-fascist occupation and they achieved considerable successes in the building of a new, socialist society. The Bulgarian people sincerely rejoice at these successes, since they are successes of a close neighboring country and achievements of peoples who are close to us.

It has always been and still is the unchanging aspiration of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to develop relations with the SFRY, a socialist neighboring country, in the interest of both our peoples and in the interests of peace and socialism in the Balkans. In recent years Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations have marked a certain development, especially in the economic sector.

The exchange of goods between our two countries doubles every 5 years and in 1978 it reached nearly $200 million. Steps have been taken for industrial production-sharing and specialization. Progress has been achieved in cultural exchange as well. Contacts are being maintained between the BCP and the LCY, between sociopolitical organizations, ministries, economic organizations and various other institutions.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria consistently devotes efforts to the improvement and comprehensive development of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations, on the basis of fully equal rights, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, and to the establishment of lasting good-neighborliness between our two socialist countries. The series of constructive proposals submitted by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria--including those in his remarkable speech to the 10th session of the Seventh National Assembly on 27 April 1979--represent a brilliant manifestation of this irrevocable policy of principle. As Comrade Zhivkov said: "There is no stronger or broader bridge of friendship between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria than the socialist system existing in both of our countries, or than the development of extensive and complete bilateral cooperation in all fields of socialist construction and in social life." Our first party and state leader stressed this in his speech.

On the occasion of the SFRY national holiday, the Bulgarian people wish the fraternal Yugoslav peoples great new successes in building socialism and in the struggle for peace and a happy future.

ALBANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY MARKED BY RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU040916 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Editorial: "National Holiday of the Albanian People"]

[Text] Today the Albanian people are celebrating their national holiday. On this date--29 November 1944--the Albanian National Liberation Army finally defeated the Italian and German fascists, and their Albanian lackeys, after which the country was liberated. This became possible thanks to the victorious advance of the Soviet Army in the Balkans in 1944.

In the difficult years of antifascist struggle the militant fraternity in arms between the BCP and the Albanian Workers Party was created and strengthened. Having achieved their freedom, the Albanian people proceeded along the path of socialist construction. The dominating exploiters' social system was liquidated and revolutionary changes were carried out. Within a short period great successes were achieved in various sectors.

Large-scale cooperative relations were established between Albania and Bulgaria as socialist countries enjoying equal rights. This cooperation was of mutual interest and produced good results. At the present stage of development, progress is being marked in Bulgarian-Albanian relations, mainly in the trade sector. A long-term exchange of goods and a payments program are being implemented which envisage trade amounting to R47 million during the present 5-year plan period.

Bulgaria attaches particular importance to cooperation with the countries of the Balkan Peninsula as a very important factor of peace and security in our geographical area. In this respect the Bulgarian party and state leadership have always expressed readiness to develop mutually advantageous relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In his remarkable speech delivered to the National Assembly session on 27 April 1979 our first party and state leader, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, declared:

"The Bulgarian people have profound sympathy for the proud and freedom-loving people of Albania. I would like once more to stress our readiness for a full normalization and further development of relations between our two socialist countries on the basis of sovereign equal rights and on the basis of mutual respect. This would be in conformity, not only with our innermost feelings, but also with the basic interests of our two peoples, and in the interest of the unconditional and mutual advantage of our two states."

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Bulgarian public conveys cordial greetings to the Albanian people, wishing them new successes and also expressing the sincere desire that mutual relations may develop in our mutual interests, in the interests of peace, socialism and mutually advantageous cooperation among the Balkan countries.

ZHIVKOV GREETS 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU031452 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Telegram from Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian resistance, on Palestinian solidarity day]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Yasir 'Arafat: It gives me particular pleasure to most cordially congratulate you, the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO] Executive Committee and the heroic Arab people of Palestine on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people. I do this on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council of People's Republic of Bulgaria and on my own behalf.

The Palestinian people's courageous struggle for the defense of their vital interests, for the right of self-determination and their right to create their own independent state has always enjoyed the sincere sympathy and full support of our country.

The tragedy of the Palestinian people, who were driven out of their land and deprived of their means of existence and the most elementary human rights, is now being increasingly understood by worldwide public opinion in its entire gravity, and arouses anger and indignation among all peoples, among all progressive and democratic forces throughout the world.

On this day of solidarity--29 November--worldwide public opinion once again denounces the Israeli Government's gross disregard for the decisions of the United Nations Organization and its actions in the occupied Arab territories--such as the expulsion of the Arab population, the expropriation of their property, mass arrests and the establishment of Israeli settlements, annexation of the eastern part of Jerusalem, as well as robbery and the desecration of Arab cultural and historical monuments.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has stressed on several occasions that the just settlement of the Palestinian problem cannot be implemented outside the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem. This is why our country categorically denounces the separatist Egyptian-Israeli agreement, as well as the negotiations conducted on the so-called "administrative autonomy" of the West Bank of the Jordan and of the Gaza Strip.

These plans are not only directed against the vital interests of the Arab people of Palestine; they also threaten to liquidate the achievements of the Arab national liberation movement and to undermine international cooperation. In order to oppose such plans and eliminate their disastrous consequences, it is of particular importance in this complicated and dangerous situation to consolidate the cohesion and unity of action of all progressive and patriotic Arab forces, as well as their friendship and cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, and above all, with the USSR.

In our opinion, a just and lasting solution to the crisis can be achieved only along the path of the full and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, as well as the implementation of the irrevocable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own independent state, as well as the Palestinians' right to return to their native places, in accordance with the UN resolutions guaranteeing the independent existence and security of all countries in that area. In order to achieve this just settlement it is necessary for all sides concerned to make collective efforts, with the participation of the PLO on a basis of equal rights as the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

I would like to assure you, esteemed Comrade 'Arafat, that the People's Republic of Bulgaria--loyal to its international duty--will continue in the future to render active support to the courageous struggle of the heroic Arab people of Palestine for the triumph of their just cause.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO HAILS PALESTINIAN WORLD ACCOMPLISHMENTS

AU041025 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Editorial article: "Just Struggle--29 November--Day of International Solidarity With the Palestinian People"]

[Text] On this day--29 November--democratic public opinion throughout the world is expressing its solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people for their right to possess a fatherland and an independent state, for the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their native places.

It is a day of symbolic significance. It coincides with a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly [UNGA] adopted on 29 November 1947 dealing with the partition of Palestine into two states--an Arab and an Israeli one. This day, however, is linked to the great political victory of the Palestinian people. In November 1974 the UNGA voted two resolutions on the Palestinian problem: One of them recognizes the Palestinian people's right of self-determination, independence and sovereignty, while the other resolution grants the PLO the status of permanent UN observer. On the same date--29 November 1974--Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, delivered his historic speech to the UNGA in which he defended the Palestinian people's rights to a fatherland and a state.

The Israeli aggressors and colonizers, guided by the Zionist idea of "great Israel" are the embezzlers of the Palestinian people's rights. They have driven out almost half of the Palestinian population from their native homes.

The Palestinians now number about 4 million people and are living in exile outside their country, or are subjected to Israeli domination. All of them, however, are united by one great idea--the struggle for a fatherland and for a state, and their return to their native country.

The PLO is the leader of the Palestinian people's struggles and has been internationally recognized as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. No one else has this right and all attempts to avoid the PLO in the settlement of the Palestinian question are doomed to failure.

The Palestinian cause is a just cause and is gaining an increasing number of supporters. The PLO, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, has been recognized by the overwhelming majority of UN member-countries.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has always supported the Palestinian people's struggle for their motherland, for the return of Palestinian refugees to their native country and for the creation of their own state. Today the Bulgarian public once again expresses its solidarity with the Palestinian people and sincerely wishes that their just cause may be victorious, since this is the cause of all peace-loving and progressive people throughout the world.

USSR, CSSR, GDR DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR VAPTSAROV CELEBRATION

AU042024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] A Soviet delegation led by (Oleg Shepinskiy) has arrived in Sofia to attend the commemorative celebrations devoted to the 70th birthday of Nikola Yonkov Vaptsarov.

The delegations of the CSSR and of the GDR have also arrived in Sofia on the occasion of this anniversary.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR BERLIN WARSAW PACT COMMITTEE SESSION

AU041443 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, December 4 (BTA)--The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, left for Berlin today to take part in the session of the Committee of the Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

YORDANOV RETURNS HOME FROM ECONOMIC CONSULTATIONS IN DPRK

AU042025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned home from Pyongyang where he attended the 10th session of the Consultative Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Matters between the Governments of Bulgaria and the DPRK.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON U.S.-IRANIAN HOSTAGE CRISIS

Kissinger's Role Examined

LD041404 Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1530 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It has become quite obvious that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is doing his utmost to return to the helm of U.S. foreign policy. However, political observers in Washington have serious doubts that his present-day politicking can produce anything positive for his country, for there are several indications that Henry Kissinger has played the key role in bringing the former shah of Iran to the United States in spite of the warranted concern that such a move might have serious repercussions for Americans residing in Iran and for American-Iranian relations in general, and last week, according to reliable reports, it was Kissinger again who urged the ex-shah not to leave the United States unless directly asked to do so by the Carter administration.

At the same time, addressing a meeting of Republican governors in Austin, Texas, Kissinger declared that people were getting tired of the way Americans were being treated. The disintegration of America's ability to influence the course of events could not be accidental, he said, with an obvious jibe at the administration. What he failed to do, however, was to mention that it was he himself who furthered this trend everywhere he was given a chance to do so, in particular as regards complicating the current United States-Iranian relations.

Kissinger's personal interest in helping the former shah can easily be traced to his position as adviser to the Chase Manhattan Bank. The president of that bank, in which most of the shah's riches are deposited, is David Rockefeller and Kissinger acts as Rockefeller's special adviser for foreign affairs. It was Henry Kissinger, too, who was behind ex-President Nixon's decision to sell Iran such vast quantities of highly sophisticated weapons, which eventually caused serious concern even among America's allies in that part of the world.

By having bought $60 billion worth of weapons in the United States, the shah had won the privileged position of the chief defender of the American interests in the Persian Gulf area, but at that time he described Reza Pahlavi as a great reformer. [sentence as heard] But, as point out by [words indistinct] the shah's reforms have ruined Iranian agriculture, created a class of penniless vagrants, enriched the imperial family (?which had caused) suffering, torture and death of thousands of the shah's opponents.

Now, Kissinger did not even hesitate to exploit the situation of the American Embassy staff held hostage by Iranian students in Tehran and by urging the Carter administration to make a show of support of the former Iranian shah, he has risked their lives. It was Kissinger who pressed the administration to admit the shah to the United States but now does not want to bear the consequences of that (?move). Privately he is assuring the administration of his support but publicly criticises it.

This does not come as a surprise to those who have read his recently published memoirs, "White House Years," for most of the time his public appearance and pronouncements diametrically differed from his actions. It was he who publicly called for a peaceful settlement of the American war in Indochina while secretly urging its escalation. It was he who ordered the surveillance of his subordinates, including wire-tapping, while subsequently criticizing ex-president Nixon for the [word indistinct]. We must then ask: How long will the United States be willing to pay for the losses of Henry Kissinger's (?hazardous political games)?

Criticism of Kennedy Noted

LD041606 Prague CTK in English 1524 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington/Tehran--U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy has stirred considerable commotion in the U.S. by his open criticism of the former monarchist regime in Iran.

Spokesman for U.S. State Department Hodding Carter described Kennedy's statements as unfortunate and former Middle East envoy Robert Strauss said he hoped that the statements would not give an impression overseas that the Americans were divided.

Efforts of authorities to deport from the U.S. Iranians who allegedly violated immigration laws are also widely discussed in the U.S. There have been voices that these measures infringe constitutional guarantees of the equality of all before law, pointing out that in this case harsher action is taken against Iranians compared with other nationals.

Eight of the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran have been separated from the rest and are intensively interrogated, one of the students occupying the embassy said.

Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh told the French paper LE FIGARO that unless the U.S. extradites the former shah, the hostages would be accused of espionage and tried by the students who occupied the embassy. He said that everything now depends on the U.S. side.

The U.S. AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY magazine yesterday confirmed Israel's readiness to offer its territory for a U.S. attack against Iran.

Problems With Shah's Asylum

LD042054 Prague CTK in English 2007 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York (CETEKA correspondent)--Observers in the U.S. do not exclude the possibility of the former Iranian shah's staying forever in the U.S.

They draw their conclusions from a statement of U.S. State Department spokesman Hodding Carter in which he mentioned that if the shah has nowhere to go, the U.S. Government will let him stay in the country.

Meanwhile, U.S. diplomats are investigating whether some other country would grant asylum to the shah. The only one to have ever made such an offer was Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat. However, according to the New York TIMES, the shah does not want to go to Egypt since he has no friends there except for the president.

According to the Washington POST, many U.S. Government officials and congressmen are afraid that the shah's presence in Egypt would cause "serious troubles" to As-Sadat.

However, no other host has so far been found although the Americans have appealed practically to all major Western states, with special regard to neutral countries, including Switzerland and Austria. The Americans have held talks to this effect also with representatives of the Caribbean and the South African Republic but without any result.

Although White House press spokesman Jody Powell has said that it is premature to deal with the shah's stay in the U.S., American officials say that if no place is found for the shah, President Carter may offer him political asylum in the U.S.

HUSAK GREETS 'ARAFAT ON PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU301134 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, has sent Yasir 'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee chairman, a telegram of greetings on the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the People of Palestine, proclaimed by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly at its 32d session. The telegram says, among other things: The Czechoslovak people follow and support with great sympathy the heroic struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and their political vanguard--the PLO--against imperialism, Zionism and the reaction, in which they are supported by the progressive forces of the whole world. We are convinced--the telegram continues--that a just comprehensive solution of the Middle East conflict with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, can insure a lasting peace settlement in this region and secure the legitimate rights of your people.

A just solution--the telegram says--must be based on an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied territories, realization of the inalienable rights of the Arabs of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to establish their own independent state, and insuring the rights of all countries in the region to a peaceful and secure existence.

RUDE PRAVO ATTACKS YUGOSLAV PRESS REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEA

AU301130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Nov 79 p 7 AU

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the column "Notes": "They Do Not Want To Break Out of Their Mold"]

[Text] "That which happened in Kampuchea has not happened since the times of Hitler. There is no doubt about that. No fewer than 2 million people, about one-third of the population of Kampuchea, died a cruel death under Pol Pot's regime..."

Those facts were presented recently by the British TV reporter John Pilger, first in a television report on a visit to Kampuchea and then in an article published by the DIPLOMATIST magazine. The harsh, shocking truth about the tragedy of the Kampuchean people, about which we have informed our readers more than once, is gradually finding its way to the public in other countries. Similar testimonies to that of John Pilger can be found in the press in India, Mexico, Algeria and elsewhere.

There are, however, papers where the truth about Kampuchea has not yet crossed the threshold. Among such papers are, for instance, the Zagreb VJESNIK, the Belgrade POLITIKA and some other papers. It is not because Kampuchea would be too remote a topic for them. On the contrary, it is a fact that in 1977, at the time of the rule of Pol Pot's regime, a group of Yugoslav journalists--as the only group from abroad--visited Kampuchea and VJESNIK, POLITIKA and some other information media published series of reports written by them. It is certain that those journalists saw and heard only what their notes wished them to see and to hear. Nevertheless, they saw enough. They saw the deserted city of Phnom Penh, once a flourishing metropolis, and witnessed a society in a state of total havoc--without money, without trade, without postal services and transportation, without universities, without culture and with temples turned into warehouses...and they adorned all those shocking facts with hackneyed sayings about a "revolution of the Kampuchean tinge" and about the "well-considered policy" of Pol Pot's leadership.

When the foreign press took up those published facts and showed them in the proper light, the Yugoslav papers hurried to issue all kinds of denials and protests that they were falsifications because, after all, they "did not write anything bad about Pol Pot's regime."

Today the whole world talks about the "well-considered policy" of Pol Pot as genocide. The number of victims, too, is known. Fortunately, the life of the Kampuchean population has changed from its very foundations. The hated regime has been routed, the people can breathe freely. The British reporter did not hesitate to publish that truth. Yet some Yugoslav journalists have not been able to break out of their mold. They continue to write about Kampuchea in the same untruthful manner, the only difference being that at that time they did not see anything bad about a regime stained with blood while today they deny the indisputable fact that the Kampucheans are masters in their own house.

KABRHELOVA MEETS WITH BULGARIAN, HUNGARIAN AMBASSADORS

LD042344 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Marie Kabrhelova, member of the secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Women, had talks in Prague today with Zhivko Popov, Bulgarian ambassador, about the further deepening of cooperation between women's organizations of Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria.

Marie Kabrhelova discussed the same questions also with Hungarian Ambassador Bela Kovacs.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR MATSKEVICH

LD041848 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak foreign minister Bohuslav Chnoupek received here Tuesday Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vladimir Matskevich.

They discussed Czechoslovak-Soviet relations and other issues of mutual interest.

HORACEK, SVAZARM DELEGATION LEAVE FOR SYRIA

LD042106 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Central (?command of SVAZARM) the Czechoslovak Union for Cooperation with the Army, left on Tuesday for a week's visit to Syria as guests of Commander of the Syrian People's Army Ibrahim 'Ali.

Cooperation is to be started in paramilitary technical activity and training.

The Czechoslovak delegation is headed by SVAZARM Chairman Lieutenant-General Vaclav Horacek.

STROUGAL RECEIVES OUTGOING FRENCH ENVOY

LD301250 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received the French ambassador Emmanuel D'Harcourt in Prague today, prior to the termination of his diplomatic mission in Czechoslovakia.

DAILY DEFENDS MEDIA'S RIGHT TO CRITICIZE SHORTCOMINGS

AU041350 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Through Criticism to Better Results"]

[Text] People often ponder about what place criticism has in our life, what are its positive aspects and the prospective risks, whether it encourages or whether it demobilizes, whether there is not enough of it or too much, and so on. At first sight it would seem that the answer to all these questions is quite simple. In reality the problem of criticism and self-criticism is not at all simple, precisely because it is a component of the existing concrete practice of the people, significantly affects their work and lives and influences their thinking, decisions and behavior. Perhaps that is precisely why it is at the center of attention.

First of all it must be emphasized that criticism and self-criticism have a very important function in the development and the working of society and can hardly be replaced by anything else. If we were not capable of critical assessment and analysis, and if we did not draw correct conclusions from the objectively acquired findings, we actually could not speak about progress in any sphere of human activity and would forever be reproducing the existing state of affairs. This, however, would be at variance with the dialectics of development. If we did not know, and did not implement in practice, the method of critical analysis, we would have difficulty exposing shortcomings, mistakes and errors and could not put matters right and proceed to better results--whether in the economy, science, culture, social life--simply in everything.

Everyone will certainly agree with a thesis formulated so generally. Things become more uncomfortable when criticism is applied to the activity, to the work of specific collectives and specific people, when their shortcomings are exposed and when in one way or another this becomes public. People defend themselves, and some even suppress criticism or conceal the real state of affairs in order not to become subject to criticism. That they defend themselves is human and understandable, but the other things cannot be tolerated.

Criticism is, however, an immensely responsible and important matter. When it is just, objective and principled it can help to resolve problems, rectify errors, educate and lead to better results. However, when it is unjust, hypocritical or slanderous it can do a lot of harm. Therefore when it comes to criticism, we must remember the old saying: Measure twice before you start cutting. Hundreds of times, a thousand times we will be in favor of criticism, which is an indivisible part of our Leninist norms of party work as well as a part of socialist democracy; but hundreds of time, a thousand times we will oppose all its deformations, its destructive and trouble-making forms.

Some people think that we have experienced only one deformation of criticism in our party and social practice, that of 1968-69, to which the mass information media so greatly and fatefully contributed, but was that the only deformation of criticism? Does not the "lesson from the crisis development in the party and society after the 13th CPCZ Congress" also say that the then party leadership assessed the situation uncritically and unobjectively, that it did not react to the critical recommendations of the working people and that it deviated from the Leninist norms?

It is obvious that our communist party can and will permit neither one nor the other deformation. The entire policy the party has practiced in the more than 10 years since the April 1969 CPCZ Central Committee session is evidence of that. All the more surprising, therefore, are the views of some individuals who think that, for example, criticism in the mass media has gone too far and is allegedly almost like it was in 1968.

It even happens that the workers of the information media are being accused of pursuing some sort of private criticism campaign, and initiatives about which no one knows anything and in which nobody is interested. From this it is really only a small step to the order by the enterprise or plant manager: Journalists are not to be let through the gates and are not to get any information. For this reason one must say unequivocally: The critical tone sounded by the mass media is not a private initiative and must in no case be identified with the wave of malicious, sensationalist and antisocialist criticism of the information media in 1968, in which little groups of rightwingers and anticommunists took it upon themselves to usurp the decision-making.

Our information media are organs of the party, state and social bodies. They are controlled by them and are accountable to them for their activity. If it is the task of the entire society--and our communist party is leading us here, too--to consistently implement the 15th CPCZ Congress resolutions, then it is also the key task of the information media--in view of their influence on the masses of readers, listeners and viewers--to help to explain and assert the party policy and to implement its line in full depth and breadth. When in the course of the implementation of our programs we also encounter problems and shortcomings--whether for objective or subjective reasons--we must write about these problems critically, apart from positive examples of socialist construction, apart from organizing an exchange of experience gained by the best collectives and individuals and apart from the popularization of advanced working methods, is it necessary to criticize weak spots, shortcomings and abuses, and--in accordance with the party policy--to struggle against them?

It is perhaps not necessary to stress that criticism published in newspapers is not only a very important matter but that it also enjoys a considerable response and that it must, therefore, be absolutely responsible, objective, verified, sensitive and well-considered and that it must be guided from beginning to end by the endeavor to benefit the cause, to solve the problem and to help people and not by the endeavor to stir up the waters and to heap shortcoming on shortcoming without showing the path to a solution.

In his recent speech on topical issues of ideological and political-education work, Comrade Mikhail Suslov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, devoted important passages precisely to questions of criticism, including criticism in information media: "One must not reconcile oneself to the fact that--as the saying goes--the writer writes and the reader reads. No one harms anybody and everyone is satisfied with everyone. Journalism is a militant profession. It requires high moral-political and working qualities, moral strength and--in particular--profound conviction and solid knowledge. All manifestations of passivity on the part of the press organs are inadmissible because in our life there are still many unsettled problems and shortcomings, sometimes even deformations, that are at odds with the substance of the socialist way of life. If a press organ wants to enjoy authority among its readers, if a journalist is concerned with exercising his professional mission, then they cannot and must not forget that it is necessary to systematically present to the public for appraisal problems which disturb it, to purposefully attack mistakes and shortcomings and assert all that is new and progressive."

For criticism to be meaningful, it must lead to conclusions and to results, and let us add, to correct conclusions and to better results. That means, above all, that it must be taken seriously, dealt with in a responsible manner and that consequences must be drawn from it. If it represents merely a list of criticized things and phenomena, moreover a list that is always the same, then it can really have a demobilizing character and contribute to incorrect generalizations and passivity. [paragraph continues]

It would be an erroneous notion to believe that the fate of criticism is decided only somewhere at the top. Often it gets to the top only because everywhere at the lower levels the doors were closed to it, even in those cases when it was within the power of one collective or another to rectify the criticized phenomena without delay. We ourselves--through our inconsistency but also through lack of responsibility and initiative--thus often pave the way for many a nuisance which we then encounter in trade, services or elsewhere.

If somewhere in work collectives, in party or trade union organizations, in national committees--simply, at any place--people close their ears to the suggestions, ideas and criticism of the working people, then they cannot wonder if after some time they encounter passivity and disinterest or if a small problem suddenly grows into a larger and more serious one. Not shelving problems, but solving them must be the principle observed by all party, state, social and economic organs and all organizations. The Central Committee of our Communist Party frequently speaks about that principle and itself provides innumerable examples showing how to proceed, how to act.

Naturally, the more complex the problems we are solving, problems that have a number of external and internal economic causes, the sharper is the light in which all shortcomings, all obstacles standing in the way of better results, appear. Constructive criticism--if we preceive it as a process of exposing shortcomings, analyzing their causes and adopting suitable solutions--provides an opportunity to remove faster and more effectively obstacles and weak spots and to insure results that are in keeping with our programs, with our plans.

In criticizing, an honest person is concerned with accomplishing an honest piece of work. Let us only add for the sake of completeness and precision that we do not at all regard as honest "critics" outright enemies of our social system, authors of pamphlets and other nonsocialist elements who--being in foreign pay--only slander and vilify their homeland with the aim of harming it and not of benefiting it. They cannot and will not sponge on the criticism by our society, by our working people, criticism which is aimed at positive results and corresponds to the dialectics of development.

Criticism has a mobilizing character, stimulates the initiative of the working people to work better and to produce more perfect products and has the capacity to positively develop all aspects of our life.

HARVEST COMMISSION SUMS UP AGRICULTURAL YEAR

AU301733 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Summary] Owing to the adverse climatic conditions, all items of the plant production plan have not been fulfilled this year, according to a statement on 27 November by M. Petrik, minister of agriculture and food of the Czech Socialist Republic, at the final session of the Central Harvest Commission attached to the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

"However, a considerable role in the lower production of cereals, rape, flax, sugar beets, fruit, vegetables and some other staples was also played by influences of a subjective nature" such as the level of management, the use of technology and other factors of work intensification, the level of the cultivators' care and harvest losses.

"Harvest Experiences"

A total of 12,951 combine-harvesters deployed in this year's harvest reaped 97.9 percent of the acreage. Compared with 1978, continuous harvesting has been expanded 16 percent. Progress also has been achieved in the mechanization of straw gathering: 40.5 percent of the acreage was reaped by means of automatic gathering machines and stackers.

"This year the procurement of cereals took a smoother course than in the past when the unhealthy competition for the first place in the fulfillment of planned tasks frequently resulted in reduced attention to the quality of the harvest and of the grain. The agricultural enterprises fulfilled the state procurement plan for cereals 100.3 percent by 24 September." The procurement plan concerning malt barley has not been fulfilled.

"Strict Keeping of Records--The Basis for Frugality"

A standardized form of keeping record of cereals was introduced this year for the first time, with the aim of contributing to the most economical use of grain. According to preliminary estimates, the production plan for cereals has been fulfilled about 83 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic.

"The Shortfall Has Been Made Up"

The shortfall in bulk fodder production stemming from the first mowing of clover and meadows has been "on the whole" made up by other fodder crops, by increased sowing of stubble-field mixtures and, above all, by the good harvest of corn for silage, which exceeded last year's harvest by 19 percent.

"To Thorougly Analyze Shortcomings"

A lesson from this year's potato harvest must be learned, above all, by the consumer organizations which could not cope with the procurement of already harvest potatoes. "As it turned out in the course of the harvest, the preliminary estimates of the yields were often exaggerated. The potato procurement plan was fulfilled only in South Moravia, North Moravia and North Bohemia. The South Bohemian agricultural enterprises, central Bohemia and East Bohemia were affected by the largest shortfalls.

"The Sugar Industry's Task"

The average losses during the sugar beet harvest ranged between 10 and 15 percent in the Czech Socialist Republic but reached as high as 33 percent. A total of 323 enterprises with a sugar beet acreage of 99,254 hectares, which is 62.8 percent of the area sown with sugar beets, joined the appeal of the Prosteuov farmers to achieve five tons of white sugar from each hectare. The general management of the sugar industry was charged with the task of applying the good experiences of the sugar beet growers in Prostejov district in the managerial work of all agricultural administrations. This year South Moravia was the only region to fulfill the planned procurement of sugar beets.

Minister Petrik also critically assessed the fruit and vegetable harvest. According to estimates, the vegetable production plan will be fulfilled 88 percent and the fruit production plan 90 percent.

ADN REPORTS INCREASE IN U.S. WARSHIPS IN PERSIAN GULF

AU040915 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Washington (ADN)--The United States has reinforced the group of American warships cruising in the Persian Gulf area by two more units. A Pentagon spokesman announced that two missile-carrying frigates, Miller and Ainsworth, have been ordered to that region. Thus the number of American warships cruising near the Iranian coast or heading for it now totals 21.

LEUSCHNER COMMENTS ON NATO MISSILE DECISION, IRAN

DW040945 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1812 GMT 3 Dec 79 DW

[Guenter Leuschner's review of the past week's events: "The World Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow"]

[Text] The nearer the date draws on which NATO will make its missile decisions with their grave consequences, the more gross becomes the contradiction between the seriousness of the situation in Europe which will then emerge and the tactics of Western politicians. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko unequivocally declared in Bonn that such a decision will destroy the basis for negotiations. Instead of taking these words as seriously as the situation which is so critical for detente warrants, the people in the FRG tried for a week to play down their significance with the knowingly false contention that Gromyko did not talk this way in the negotiations with the Government of the Federal Republic.

The correction of this belittling approach by the Soviet Embassy in Bonn followed posthaste. Probably none of the responsible people in the West European capitals will doubt that the socialist countries will not remain idle when the military balance in Europe is unhinged by the NATO decisions. Anyone arousing an impression to the contrary deceives himself and, above all, all others. The others in this particular case are probably the delegates to the SPD party congress, which opened today, who in this way are to be persuaded to approve the NATO decision.

The belittling of the consequences of such a decision and the emphasis placed on one's own receptiveness to negotiations after the December decision are two sides of the same coin; both serve to justify what cannot be justified. If one takes a closer look at this receptiveness to negotiations, two essential restrictions become visible immediately, as far as the Federal Republic is concerned. The FRG Government rejects immediate negotiations on the European nuclear weapons, wanting to talk about these arms only within the framework of SALT III. Secondly, the Federal Republic is not prepared at all to participate in the negotiations although it is the one who refers to them time and again.

As for the rejection of the separate negotiations they do not even go to the trouble of a justification, they simply refer to SALT III. Yet up to now not even the SALT II treaty has been ratified by the U.S. Congress, so nobody can tell whether and when SALT III talks will be opened. In addition, there are the elections scheduled to be held in the Federal Republic and in the United States in 1980, a period in which, according to all experiences, concrete headway in talks is improbable. It took 6 and nearly 8 years to negotiate SALT I and SALT II, much longer periods than what is left until the deployment of the new NATO missiles.

The combination of the two topics of negotiations thus would lead fairly certainly to a point where the missile plans of NATO would be implemented before any negotiation result would be in sight.

This is perhaps the reason why Bonn is reluctant to talk separately about those European nuclear weapons whose existence allegedly is giving NATO and the Federal Republic so much of a headache. If this issue is so urgent, then everything calls for immediate negotiations without waiting for the SALT talks, all the more so since these negotiations could take place even now on good bases, on the readiness of the USSR to reduce unilaterally the medium-range weapons stationed in the western regions of the country and on the general readiness of the same country to limit these weapons systems comprehensively, naturally on the basis of parity.

Now, as far as the Federal Republic's participation in negotiations is concerned, it is rejected by the government in Bonn with the argument that one does not wish to arouse the impression of any nuclear ambitions. This sounds good but probably is more of a subterfuge. Nowhere else in the center of Europe are more nuclear weapons stockpiled than in the Federal Republic. No NATO country except the United States has more strongly advocated the new missile decisions than this very Federal Republic. It is, after all, contradictory to advocate missile armament so strongly at NATO negotiating tables while leaving negotiations on missile disarmament to other (?quarters). As I said, all this boils down to tactics and shifting for the sole purpose of railroading the planned missile decisions of NATO through at all cost.

Why else would the Federal Republic have so strongly advocated the view in the Permanent NATO Council that the decision be adopted also against the resistance of two member countries and that, for this purpose, the consensus rule in NATO be waived? It is a transparent game that is being played here. Nobody who still has an opportunity in the remaining days to make his opinion heard will be able to claim later that he failed to see the interconnections. No one can escape his responsibility.

For the third time, dear listeners, the UN Security Council will discuss the crisis in the relations between Iran and the United States tonight. So far, no solution is in sight. The Soviet Union has explained its position once again which, as you know, contains two elements, namely, a peaceful solution to the conflict through respect for the rules of the Vienna convention which, as is generally known, provides for the immunity of the embassies and their diplomatic personnel. On the other hand and at the same time, it is necessary to make due allowances for the desire of the Iranian Government to restore justice, which was violated by the former regime. Prominent Soviet politician Zagladin stated the other day in a newspaper interview that passing judgment on the shah is not a mere symbolic gesture. Trying the shah means for the people to draw a line between the past and the future. The people want to blaze a trail for themselves and if this elicits a reaction, there will be a counterreaction.

Surely it would be easier to settle the conflict if the West likewise were to accept the interconnection between these factors. The constant dispatch of new U.S. warships to the Persian Gulf, the demonstrative extension of the stay of the former shah in the United States, Washington's refusal to condemn the criminal character of the former regime, the constantly intensifying agitation against Iran, its government and its people, the threat of war--all this can hardly help defuse the situation, and this, after all, is what counts.

Let me, in conclusion, make a few short remarks about the results of yesterday's parliamentary elections in Portugal, as far as these are available. These elections turned out to be a considerable success for the Portuguese communists, who increased their share in the votes from 14 to 19 percent. No doubt quite a few voters who thus far sympathized with the Portuguese Socialist Party of Suarez this time voted for the communists.

At the same time it cannot be overlooked that a likewise considerable number of voters who hitherto voted socialist have shifted to the parties farther right. This already indicates the two other essential results--the considerable loss of votes by the socialists, whose share dropped from 35 to about 27 percent, on the one hand, and the fact that the coalition of the Portuguese rightist parties will have an absolute majority in the newly elected parliament, on the other hand. This is a development which has been regretted by leftist politicians in initial statements this morning.

HAGER HOLDS TALKS WITH LUXEMBOURG CP OFFICIALS

LD030034 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0919 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Luxembourg--An SED delegation led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, was in Luxembourg over the weekend at the invitation of the Luxembourg Communist Party. In talks with party chairman Rene Urbany and other members of the Executive Committee, topical questions of the policy of the two parties were discussed.

Rene Urbany reported on the enlightenment campaigns of the Luxembourg communists on the dangers of NATO's nuclear armament escalation. The NATO powers, he said, have prepared this attack on international detente with a large-scale slander campaign against the Soviet Union and its socialist allies. It is precisely the Soviet Union's concrete disarmament initiatives and proposals, however, which represent a realistic alternative to the arms race.

Kurt Hager reaffirmed the GDR's consistent policy of peace and its unflagging support for immediate negotiations on the reductions of all armaments and weapons systems. In this connection he also mentioned the declaration of resolve signed by more than 13 million GDR citizens in which the Berlin peace initiative is supported.

The representatives of both parties concurred in the view that the unity of action of the communist parties and the other peace forces of the world is developing further in the joint opposition to NATO's dangerous nuclear weapons plans. In the interests of peace and social progress it is crucial for the communist parties to work together more closely and make the movement of all peace forces more strongly felt. Both delegations noted that the visit has contributed to further deepening the traditionally fraternal relations between the two parties.

REPORTAGE ON HAGER-LED DELEGATION'S VISIT TO BELGIUM

Talks With Party Leaders

LD032140 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels (ADN correspondent)--An SED delegation led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, began a visit to Brussels at the beginning of this week at the invitation of the socialist parties of Belgium, the Francophone PSB and the Flemish BSP. This morning Kurt Hager had talks with the two party chairmen, Andre Cools and Karel van Miert. Hager conveyed greetings from Erich Honecker, which both men cordially reciprocated.

After the meeting political consultations began between the SED delegation and a delegation of the two socialist parties. They noted with satisfaction that the SED and the Belgian socialist parties were continuing their traditional exchange of views on major international topics. In the friendly talk there was agreement that the meeting was taking place at a time when very serious matters were due to be decided. The issue was to continue the policy of detente and the struggle to curb armaments and secure disarmament.

Kurt Hager stated the SED position on implementing the policy of detente and expounded the proposals for detente submitted in Leonid Brezhnev's Berlin peace initiative. He drew attention to the dangerous development which flows from NATO's plans to produce new U.S. nuclear weapon systems and deploy them in Western Europe. In this connection he referred to the special responsibility borne by the workers' movement and its parties in view of such a development. The situation called more than ever for concerted action.

Andre Cools and Karel van Miert stressed that Belgian socialists were fully aware of their responsibility in the present situation. Karel van Miert spoke of the decision adopted by the BSP bureau against a NATO decision to produce new U.S. medium-range missiles and station them in Western Europe. Andre Cools said that the PSB would define its attitude at its General Council meeting on 8 December.

Talks Continue

LD041620 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels (ADN correspondent)--The political talks between a SED delegation led by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and a delegation of the two socialist parties of Belgium were continued on Tuesday in Brussels. They still centered on questions of international detente and disarmament.

In spite of differing points of view on the basic ideologial issues and varied opinions on individual aspects, all those taking part in the discussions underlined that Europe is now at a crossroads and therefore every chance to solve the problems should be used. During the thorough exchange of views the desire to break through the vicious circle of the threatening arms spiral prevailed on both sides. Kurt Hager stressed that great efforts are needed to achieve practical progress. He underlined the need for immediate disarmament negotiations.

During the talks between the representatives of the three parties there was confirmation of the desire to continue cooperation in the future.

Meeting With Foreign Minister

LD032254 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1943 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels (ADN correspondent)--SED Central Committee Politburo member Kurt Hager this afternoon met Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet. He explained the GDR position on matters of international detente and disarmament and emphasized the urgent need for negotiations on reducing armaments.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES U.N., SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

LD041116 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 4 (MTI)--MTI reports from New York:

Ambassador Imre Hollai, Hungary's permanent UN representative, made also a contribution at the plenary meeting about the Middle East issue of the 34th session of the UN General Assembly on Monday.

He recalled that hardly more than two years before the Soviet Union and the United States had published a joint declaration taking a stand for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. Not much later, a visit had taken place when the two directly concerned countries of the area had taken the path of separate bargaining instead of searching for a comprehensive accord. This is how the separate peace agreement had been concluded with the participation of the third side, the United States, what [as received] had even more increased the distance between the parties instead of driving them nearer to a comprehensive settlement.

In our view it is better to make small steps in the right direction than to pass down the wrong road, noted Imre Hollai and then he pointed out that the two countries signing the separate agreement and the third one supporting them had found themselves confronted with the united front of the Arab countries.

The Hungarian UN representative then emphasized that the separate peace accord was in contradiction with the Palestine people's interests. The word "autonomy" included in the document is not applied to a territory but to the population and in reality it means that Israel wants to change the demographical composition in the region by its settlements set up on the western bank of the Jordan. This "integration policy" is unacceptable for the Hungarian delegation and the majority of the UN member states is of a similar opinion, stressed the ambassador.

In conclusion, Imre Hollai stated that a just Middle East peace would have to be based on the following factors: The discontinuation of the Israeli aggression (also against Lebanon), the returning of the Arab territories occupied by the Israelis, the recognition and realization of the Palestine people's legitimate rights, including the right to found a state, as well as the guaranteeing of the peace and security of all states and peoples in the region, Israel included.

KADAR ASSURES CHILEAN CP LEADER OF HUNGARY'S SUPPORT

LD041226 Budapest MTI in English 1058 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, December 4 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, received in the Central Committee headquarters in Budapest on Tuesday Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, who is currently staying in Hungary.

At the meeting, marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere, information was given about the situation of the two countries as well as about activities of the two parties and views were exchanged on the continued strengthening of the relations between the two sister parties. A review was made about current issues of the international life and of the international, communist and workers' movement, with special regard to the situation of the Latin American progressive movements. Solidarity was reaffirmed with the struggle waged by peoples, governments, progressive and patriotic forces of the Caribbean area and Latin America against military, fascist dictatorships and their supporters, for eliminating imperialist dependence, for democratic transformation and social progress.

Janos Kadar ensured the support of the HSWP and the Hungarian people for the self-sacrificing struggle conducted for overthrowing the fascist junta by Chile's communists. [Words indistinct] (?patriots).

Luis Corvalan thanked the HSWP and the Hungarian people for the solidarity and backing provided for the Chilean people fighting for overthrowing the dictatorship.

Present at the meeting was Gladys Marin, member of the Chilean Communist Party Political Committee, and Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIA ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU301516 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Greetings from the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania]

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Tirana:

We convey our greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the great national holiday of the Albanian people.

On behalf of the Hungarian working people, we wish successes to the Albanian people, who are working on the development of their country and the building of socialism.

[Signed] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

MAGYAR HIRLAP MARKS ALBANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU301735 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 29 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Text] The Albanian people victoriously concluded their 1,000-year struggle for independence 35 years ago. During World War II, the Albanian people, under the leadership of the communists, fought heroically against the occupation of the Italian fascist colonialist troops and their Nazi allies, which, having suffered some Soviet blows, were forced to give up Albania in the autumn of 1944.

At that time, some promising prospects dawned for the extremely backward small agricultural Balkan country, which undertook to build a socialist society. Of course, it relied on its natural allies--the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries--in this. Through their various assistance and the Albanian people's industrious work, results worthy of respect have been achieved in the building of the country. However, the results could have been greater--and would have demanded fewer sacrifices from the people--if the Albanian leadership had not arbitrarily withdrawn its country from the community of socialist countries almost two decades ago.

Subsequently, a Maoist trend asserted itself in Albania's domestic and foreign policy and this caused more than a little harm to the work of socialist construction. Tirana turned against Beijing a few years ago, but this was not followed by a normalization of its relations with the socialist countries. Despite the ideological and political differences that exist between us, our country has been striving to develop a mutually beneficial interstate cooperation with Albania, and now as before, this position in the principles of our country is still valid.

On their national holiday, we wish the Albanian people, who are ready to make sacrifices in their work to make their socialist fatherland prosper, much success.

BENKEI CITES LOW ANTISTATE CRIME RATE, PRAISES GUARDS

AU301750 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 25 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Laszlo Szabo article: "NEPSZABADSAG Interview With Minister of Interior Andras Benkei on Public Safety"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Criminal acts of a political nature and antistate criminal acts also are represented in the statistics. What do present experiences show in this respect?

[Answer] The number of those who attempt to commit serious criminal acts against the state, to commit espionage, is infinitesimal. In the past 5 years, to all intents and purposes, there has not been any organized activity against the state or organized hostile acts that we could, to coin a technical legal expression, place in the category of particularly dangerous acts for our socialist society. Of course, this does not mean that we do not encounter certain attempts. Occasionally, these profit from initiatives or enjoy the support of certain imperialist circles. There are people who strive to achieve "fame" not through reliance on their ability, but by other means, means at variance with socialist constructive work and the cause of our working people. In the future, as before, we will proceed against such attitudes in accordance with and in the spirit of our laws. At the same time, we consider the few criminal acts related to espionage, the violation of the interests of our people's economy and the adoption of a corrupt attitude in the interests of foreign enterprises as instances gravely contravening the interests of the socialist state. Since our foreign trade relations are increasingly boradening, supervisory activity must be strengthened in several respects in this area in order to safeguard the country's interests and assets.

[Question] What is your appraisal of the characteristic work of the border guard, which has, in all probability, increased many times over in the course of the years?

[Answer] Today, in additon to guarding the country's borders, the border guards are fulfilling many other tasks as well: They insure order at the border crossing points and control our tremendous tourist traffic. This is a great job, one that they are accomplishing in close unity with all internal affairs organs competent to protect the safety of the state and the public and with the support of the population along the border. A few figures are indicative of the burden devolving on them. Last year, they had to check over 40 million travel documents and 10 million vehicles at the border. Of course, it can and, indeed does occur, that in such a deluge of tourists criminals--members of international gangs of smugglers of people, goods and currency--try to cross. In spite of the great burden, our border guards together with customs, have been able to control this tremendous traffic safely, relatively rapidly and in a sophisticated manner. Although 2.5 million passengers entered or left the country annually at a certain point, extensive congestion was rare even during the great summer peak period.

BRIEFS

ALBANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of the national holiday of Albania, Jani Polena, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, held a reception at the embassy on Wednesday [28 November]. The reception was attended by Karoly Polinszky, minister of education; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and several representatives of our economic life. Several heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic missions were also present. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 79 p 2 AU]

PAP VIEWS U.S. RELATIONS WITH MUSLIM STATES

LD042204 Warsaw PAP in English 2112 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 4 Dec, PAP (by PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glasinski)--The U.S.-Iranian crisis introduced elements of tension and suspicion into America's relations with many countries of the world.

For instance, following this week's events in Tripoli, the prevailing opinion in Washington is that the United States is on the verge of either breaking or suspending diplomatic relations with Libya.

Despite constant denials of the Department of State, the relations between the U.S. and Pakistan are practically in the state of deadlock.

Washington is deeply concerned about the state of its current relations with Saudi Arabia. It is assured that the U.S. will try to reduce their presence in this country (some 50,000 Americans are there now) so as not to put Saudi leaders in a difficult situation.

Turkey is a matter of no lesser concern. Subtle negotiations are in progress on the future of 26 American military bases on the Turkish territory. Considering the growing wave of anti-American feelings in the whole Muslim world, Turkey has become cautious and wary in its contacts with Washington.

Many people in America feel that the American policy is now anxiously watched by West European countries which [word indistinct] that a drastic move on the part of the United States can stop the flow of the Iranian (?oil).

Although the majority of countries condemn methods of hostage-taking and violating the international law, according to many political observers, America is now an isolated country in the world due to certain decisions it made, specifically, the threat of resorting to military force in an attempt to solve the Iranian conflict.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SEJM DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SYRIA

LD262230 Warsaw PAP in English 1617 GMT 26 Nov 79 LD

["Communique on Polish-Syrian Talks"--PAP headline]

[Text] Damascus, 26 Nov, PAP--At the invitation of the People's Council of the Arab Republic of Syria, a first delegation of the Polish Sejm paid an official visit of friendship to that country. The delegation was led by Vice-Marshal of the Sejm Andrzej Werblan.

During its stay in Syria the Polish delegation was received by speaker of the People's Council Mahmud Hadid and conducted talks in the parliament. It also held meetings with Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and with members of the Ba'th party leadership.

The delegation paid a visit to Chairman of the Palestinian National Council Khalid al-Fahum.

The Polish-Syrian talks passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and revealed full concordance of views. The sides stressed the particularly favourable state of Polish-Syrian political, cultural and scientific-technical relations. Appraising positively the to-date economic cooperation the sides pointed at the same time to the great possibilities of its further development in the interests of both countries.

The sides also exchanged views on the key international problems with particular emphasis on the Middle East situation.

The delegation of the Sejm stressed the unchangability of Poland's stand on the question of settlement of Middle East problems, which was reiterated once again in the letter of PUWP First Secretary Edward Gierek addressed on April 17, 1979 to President Hafiz al-Asad.

Both sides concordantly expressed a negative evaluation of the separatist agreements from Camp David stating that the road to lasting peace in the Middle East leads through comprehensive and just solutions guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian nation represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization. This requires a pullout of the Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the realization of the just rights of the Arab nation of Palestine, the right to self-determination and establishment of independent state included.

The delegation of the Polish Sejm expressed its appreciation for the special role and policy of Syria in the just settlement of Middle East problems.

LEADERS GREET TITO ON YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DAY

AU3015l1 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY, on Yugoslav National Day--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and chairman of the LCY, in Belgrade:

On the occasion of the Day of the Republic--the national day of the SFRY--we send to you, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SFRY Presidium and the friendly Yugoslav peoples our cordial greetings on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, the Polish people and on our own behalf.

Dear Comrade Tito, please accept our best wishes for further achievements in the construction and consolidation of Socialist Yugoslavia and its comprehensive development and for the prosperity of the Yugoslav peoples.

We express our deep conviction that the lasting friendship and fruitful cooperation between our parties and peoples will continue to deepen and develop in the interest of our two countries and the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic

TRYBUNA LUDU Hails Anniversary

AU301425 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 Nov 79 p 2 AU

[W. Urbanski article: "Our Yugoslav Friends' Day--Day of the Republic"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE DATE OF 29 NOVEMBER, WHICH IS YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONAL DAY, MARKS TWO IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE MOST RECENT HISTORY OF THAT COUNTRY. The first was the AVNOJ [Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia] proclamation 36 years ago of the program for the construction of a new state based on the principles of unity, brotherhood and equality of all nations and nationalities inhabiting Yugoslavia. In 1945--2 years later and also on 29 November--the National Assembly elected by all Yugoslav nations proclaimed the people's republic, which became the SFRY in 1963.

The program for the construction of a new state was proclaimed while the Partisan Army of National Liberation, commanded by Josip Broz Tito, was still waging bloody battles against the Hitlerite occupier. THAT PROGRAM WAS SPONSORED BY THE YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS, WHO REGARDED SOCIALISM AS THE ONLY ROAD TO THE COUNTRY'S SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT AND TO THE ELIMINATION OF THE BALLAST OF DOMESTIC CONFLICTS AND BACKWARDNESS. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE COMMUNISTS THE YUGOSLAV NATIONS HAVE TRANSFORMED THEIR HOMELAND INTO A SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL-AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY, ACHIEVING WIDELY-FAMED RESULTS IN ALL SPHERES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL LIFE.

HUNDREDS AND HUNDREDS OF NEW INDUSTRIAL PLANTS HAVE BEEN BUILT TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR MILLIONS AND MILLIONS OF INHABITANTS OF THE OVERPOPULATED RURAL AREAS, AND NATIONAL EDUCATION AND CULTURE HAVE BEEN PROMOTED. The period of socialist construction has seen the birth of entirely new industries such as automobile, chemical, machine, electrotechnical and shipping industries. The gap between Yugoslavia and the developed European states has decreased and the measure of Yugoslavia's economic achievements in the past 30 years is the increase in industrial production of over 14 times, the more than twofold increase in farm production and the modern industrial products exported to many countries of the world.

THOSE ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE NOT BEEN EASY. ASIDE FROM THE DIFFICULTIES ACCOMPANYING THE ACCELERATED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE NATURAL FORCES HAVE NOT BEEN FAVORABLE TO YUGOSLAVIA IN THE PAST FEW YEARS. EARTH TREMORS, FLOODS AND DROUGHTS HAVE OFTEN DESTROYED THE PRODUCTS OF HUMAN LABORS. This year has not been an exception. The catastrophic earthquake last April wrought enormous destruction of economic, communal and tourist buildings and facilities and forever eliminated cultural and historical monuments in Hercegovina. Again, a few days ago Yugoslavia was visited by a new disaster--by ferocious floods, which, on top of it all, destroyed much of what had been reconstructed in Hercegovina.

Coping with many difficulties, Yugoslavia is developing all the time. ITS ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION ARE CLOSELY RELATED TO THE STRENGTHENING OF THE LCY'S LEADING ROLE IN ALL SPHERES OF THE LIFE OF THE FEDERATION, AS WAS CONFIRMED by the 10th and 11th LCY congresses. THE HIGHEST PARTY FORUM OF YUGOSLAV COMMUNISTS ALSO CONFIRMED SOCIALIST YUGOSLAVIA'S CONSISTENT PEACEFUL AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST POLICY, WHICH IS SUPPORTED BY THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY STATES. The SFRY makes persevering efforts to help consolidate the process of detente, end the arms race and achieve general and total disarmament. Yugoslavia plays an active role in the nonalined movement and is one of its sponsors and consistent advocates.

THE SUCCESSES OF YUGOSLAVIA'S NATIONS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE POLISH PEOPLE WITH GREAT INTEREST AND AFFECTION. THAT IS SO BECAUSE OUR COUNTRIES ARE LINKED BY TRADITIONAL TIES OF CORDIAL FRIENDSHIP AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SPHERES. [paragraph continues]

As a result of the now traditional meetings between EDWARD GIEREK AND JOSIP BROZ TITO, WHICH CONSTITUTE AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF FRIENDLY RELATIONS BETWEEN OUR TWO STATES, PARTIES AND PEOPLES, IMPORTANT EVENTS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN OUR MUTUAL RELATIONS AND IN THE EFFORTS TO CREATE INCREASINGLY MORE EXTENSIVE OPPORTUNITIES AND PROSPECTS FOR COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION TO THE ADVANTAGE OF THE TWO SIDES AND IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM.

DAILY HAILS ALBANIAN NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU291925 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 28 Nov 79 p 4 AU

[Editorial article: "Albania's National Day"]

[Text] November 29 is the anniversary of the breakdown of Hitlerite resistance in Albania. As a result of the Red Army's offensive and the partisan operations in the Balkans, toward the end of 1944 the Albanian national liberation forces achieved their final success. Liberation opened possibilities for Albania to embark on a new road to development and for revolutionary socioeconomic changes. The process of the consolidation of the resistance movement and progressive changes accelerated (in November 1941) with the establishment of the Albanian Communist Party.

Before the echoes of war were silent, the Antifascist National Liberation Council held its second congress in the part of Albania that was liberated from German occupation. The congress set up a provisional government and published a declaration announcing that Albaniia's new, deomcratic government would set about organizing elections for the People's Assembly as soon as all Albania was liberated. At the beginning of 1946 the People's Assembly--set up after the elections--proclaimed the abolition of the monarchy and the establishment of the People's Republic. The new Constitution was adopted in March 1946.

A radical transformation of the country's socioeconomic structure began. The decisions on agrarian reform, the nationalization of industry and the implementation of long-term economic plans became milestones of profound socioeconomic changes.

In November 1948 the First AWP Congress mapped out an extensive program for changing Albania from a backward agricultural country into an agricultural-industrial state, the nature of which was determined by concepts of socialist industrialization.

Albania made obvious progress in eliminating its age-old backwardness. Today the country is radically different from prewar Albania, which had primitive farming, semifeudal social relations and where 85 percent of the population were illiterate.

Now the map of the country shows scores of new towns and settlements. Over 80 percent of the population live in postwar houses. The average life expectancy has increased from 38 years before liberation to the current 69 years between 1951 and 1970. Within the span of four 5-year plan periods, industrial production increased 14 times and farm production almost 3 times. Between 1960 and 1978 Albania's overall industrial production increased almost 5 times, including a fifty-onefold increase in chemical production and an elevenfold increase in energy production.

Albania was able to achieve those great successes thanks to the cooperation and assistance of the USSR, Poland and other socialist community countries. The common traditions of struggle and reconstruction were and are foundations of the friendly feelings we have for the Albanian people. [paragraph continues]

Polish-Albanian economic cooperation, which is constantly increasing, achieves favorable results. This month we have signed in Tirana yet another protocol: one on trade and payments in 1980. That cooperation develops from year-to-year on the principle of mutual benefits.

On Albanian National Day--on the 35th anniversary of liberation--we convey to the friendly Albanian people our cordial wishes for further successes and new achievements in all spheres of life.

GIEREK VISITS MINERS IN KATOWICE VOIVODSHIP

LD031412 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Dec, PAP--The first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek arrived in the Katowice Voivodship today to take part in the celebrations of the traditional Miner's Day.

In the morning Edward Gierek accompanied by the authorities of the great industrial region took part in the ceremony of the opening of a new coal mine named after the Union of Polish Youth (ZMP). It is the eighth modern mine built in the Rybnik coal basin, the region of richest deposits of coking coal.

JABLONSKI ADDRESSES SCIENTISTS AT BELWEDER PALACE

LD231054 Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Addressing a ceremony at the Belweder Palace in Warsaw during which a large group of scientists had been nominated to the rank of professor, the president of the Council of State, Professor Henryk Jablonski, said that in the current nationwide debate on the (?grand) program of Polish development in the eighties a major contribution can be made by men of science and culture. He said that, like in the decade that is drawing to its close, the great deal of attention had been devoted to scientific and technological progress. In the years ahead, too, particular stress will be laid on improving the quality of life and work (?generally).

The president of the Council of State said that it is the objective of the authorities to [word indistinct] the modernization and economic efficiency program in the coming years; and that [word indistinct] the Poles endeavored [words indistinct] life, the good of man, intellectually enriched and with steadily widening ambitions. And this cannot be achieved, he said, without the combining of all forces serving the cause of progress, without the rallying around the cause of all minds and hearts eager to build a society of [word indistinct] standards of quality.

MARKET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES REGIONAL FOOD SUPPLIES

AU172145 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Nov 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--CONSISTENT IMPROVEMENTS IN FOOD SUPPLIES CALL FOR PRECISE ANALYSES OF THE NEEDS OF THE STRUCTURE OF FOOD PRODUCTION AND OF THE SYSTEM OF SUPPLIES FOR THE COUNTRY"S INDIVIDUAL REGIONS.

One of the important problems is supplies for the people in the regions in which farm production is not so developed and which, therefore, can provide limited raw materials for the food industry.

One such region includes the four voivodships of Bielsko, Czestochowa, Katowice and Opole, which have large populations and are highly industrialized and urbanized. The greater southern region is now inhabited by 17.1 percent of the country's population, but it supplies the state with 7-8 percent of its grains, slaughter animals, milk, potatoes and vegetables. Moreover, the share of the food industry in the production of the entire region amounts to 6.4 percent compared with the national average of about 15 percent.

THAT MEANS THAT LARGE QUANTITIES OF THE FOOD NEEDED BY THE REGION ARE PRODUCED OUTSIDE IT. IN VIEW OF THAT, THE PROBLEM OF FULLY USING THE REGION'S FARM PRODUCE IS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE, AND THE SMALL INDUSTRY HAS A SIGNIFICANT ROLE TO PLAY IN THE PROCESS. THAT IS SO BECAUSE OF THE RELATIVELY SMALLER STOCKS OF FARM PRODUCE, THE SPECIFIC CONDITION OF THE REGION'S INFRASTRUCTURE AND THE GREATER FLEXIBILITY OF THE SMALL INDUSTRY ITSELF.

The problem was discussed on 14 November by the Market Committee of the Council of Ministers. The session, which was chaired by Vice Premier Tadeusz Pyka, was attended by Bielsko, Czestochowa, Katowice and Opole voivodes and by leaders of the Ministry of Food Industry and Purchases, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services, the Ministry of Agriculture and of the "Peasants' Self-Aid" Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives. The session was presented with the preliminary voivodship programs for the development of the food branches of the small industry. The voivodships analyzed the potential in that regard for the next few years and for the coming 5-year plan period. It is estimated that all the investment outlays in that connection should cost Z6-z7 billion and that they will be used primarily to construct storage facilities for vegetables and fruit, to expand the network of small bakeries and pastry-cooks's shops, to modernize the existing flour mills and butcher shops and to develop the network of small dairies.

THOSE TAKING THE FLOOR STRESSED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FOOD BRANCHES SHOULD BE THE MAIN AIM OF THE EXPANSION AND MODERNIZATION OF THE SMALL INDUSTRY IN THE GREATER SOUTHERN REGION. The session agreed that a detailed program will be worked out for that purpose with the ministries and departments concerned by the end of this month. The program should result, above all, in better use of all the farm produce grown in the greater southern region and in a higher refinement of that produce.

The program will be examined by the next session of the Market Committee. Among other things it is important that the necessary tasks are assigned in the best possible way to the individual voivodships, in accordance with their specific conditions and potentials. It is also important to lay down the best possible index for the effectiveness of the funds provided for the implementation of the program, which also will be examined by the government Presidium.

BRIEFS

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS WITH BRITAIN--On 19 November Vice Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek met in Warsaw for political consultations with Peter Blaker, under secretary of state of the British Foreign Office. The two sides exchanged views on current international issues of disarmament, European detente and security, the implementation of the CSCE Final Act and the preparations for the 1980 Madrid meeting. In particular, the sides stressed the great importance of the Soviet-American SALT II accord for strengthening world security and accelerating further disarmament measures and reviewed the state and prospects of Polish-British relations. Peter Blaker was received by Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek and met with Finance Minister Henryk Kisiel. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Nov 79 p 5 AU]

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN THANK CEAUSESCU FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU031500 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Message from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee General secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR premier, to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Esteemed comrades, on behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers we express thanks to you, to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania for the warm congratulations and good wishes addressed to us on the 62d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

We want to express our trust that the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania, and their cooperation in the international arena will strengthen and develop, at both a bilateral level and on a collective basis, within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, this being in keeping with the basic interests of the peoples, of the socialist community, of strengthening international peace and security, and of the general cause of building socialism and communism.

[Signed] Leonid Brezhnev; Aleksey Kosygin

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES TITO ON YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC DAY

AU031024 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Message from President Nicolae Ceausescu to Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and LCY chairman, on Yugoslavia's national anniversary--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Josip Broz Tito, SFRY president and chairman of the LCY, Belgrade:

On the SFRY national anniversary, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I take great pleasure in conveying to you, to the LCY Central Committee the SFRY Presidency and the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia most cordial congratulations and warm wishes for new successes, prosperity and happiness. The RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania highly value the Romanian-Yugoslav relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation and the fruitful results of our recent meetings and talks. I express my firm conviction that, in the spirit of our decisions and agreements, the relations of close cooperation between our parties and countries will continuously develop in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples, and of the cause of international socialism, peace, detente and cooperation.

Dear Comrade Tito, I wholeheartedly wish you good health, a long life and personal happiness, and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples ever greater achievements in their work devoted to their fatherland's development.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

LEADERS GREET LAO COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU040935 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text of cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to Lao President Souphanouvong, and General Secretary of the Lao Central Committee Kaysone Phomvihan, on Laos' national day--date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Vientiane:

On the fourth anniversary of the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic we wish to extend most sincere congratulations to you, the LPRP, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and to all friendly Lao people on behalf of the RCP, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian people and on our own behalf.

The Romanian people, who have granted their entire support to the liberation struggle waged by the Lao people and who have warmly greeted the proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, are following with interest and friendship the efforts made by the working people under LPRP leadership devoted to reconstruction and the development of the country's independence on the road to progress. We want to express the conviction that the friendship and cooperation between our parties and countries will develop continuously in the spirit of the understandings concluded at the summit level and in keeping with the interests of the Romanian and Lao peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace throughout the world. On your national day, we want to convey wishes for prosperity and success in building the social system to you and the friendly Lao people.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

DEFENSE MINISTER GREETS CUBAN COUNTERPART ON ARMY DAY

AU040912 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Dec 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the 23d anniversary of the creation of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory cable to Army General Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba.

SCINTEIA SUMMARIZES PRC FOREIGN MINISTER VISIT

AU172025 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] The official friendly visit paid by Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, to our country at the invitation of Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, concluded on 12 November 1979.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the PRC minister of foreign affairs.

The ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and the PRC conducted talks which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding. During the talks the two sides discussed aspects of the Romanian-Chinese bilateral relations and certain major problems of the current international situation.

Both sides stressed that the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Comrade Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, were of decisive importance for strengthening friendship and developing Romanian-Chinese cooperation on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, comradely assistance and international solidarity. The sides stressed with particular satisfaction the results recorded in developing Romanian-Chinese cooperation in all fields in keeping with the decisions adopted at the summit level. They stressed the determination by the two sides to continue to act to fully implement all understandings concluded in order to continuously expand and deepen bilateral political and economic cooperation, production sharing, and cooperation in such fields as science, technology, culture, education, news media and in other fields and in order to develop cooperation at an international level in keeping with the aspirations of the two peoples and with the interests of the general cause of socialism, peace and international cooperation. In this context, the two sides agreed to continue consultations and exchanges of views on international questions of common interest.

The broad exchange of views on international questions stressed the need for persevering action against the imperialist and neocolonialist policy and against any forms of domination and oppression; it stressed the need for action to avoid wars and preserve and strengthen world peace, to insure the increasingly democratic development of the international life and the strict respect in interstate relations of the principles of equality, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, of completely ruling out the use of threat of force and of the principles of respect for each people's right to master its resources and to decide on its socioeconomic development course. The two sides reasserted the need to support the struggle waged by the peoples in Zimbabwe and Namibia and the struggle by the peoples in South Africa to eliminate colonial domination, the racist policy and apartheid. They stressed the need for resolving the increasingly topical problems of disarmament and eliminating underdevelopment, of establishing a new international economic order and the problem of urgently resolving differences between states by political means, by negotiations, and all problems confronting mankind in a democratic manner and with the participation of all states.

The two sides expressed their complete satisfaction with the official freindly visit paid by Comrade Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, to Romania and with the talks conducted since they represent a new and significant contribution to implementing the Romanian-Chinese agreements concluded at the summit level and to strengthening friendship and cooperation between the two countries in their mutual interests and to the benefit of the peoples' freedom and independence, of the cause of peace and progress throughout the world.

The minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, Huang Hua, extended an invitation to Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to pay an official friendly visit to the PRC. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

MINISTERS ATTEND ALBANIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION

AU031356 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Nov 79 p 5 AU

[Text] On the occasion of the national anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, that country's ambassador to Bucharest, Nesip Kaci, gave a reception on 29 November.

The reception was attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Petre Blajovici, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Dumitru Necsoiu, deputy chairman of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, representatives of other ministries and central institutions, and journalists.

Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to our country, and other members of the diplomatic corps.

CEAUSESCU DISCUSSES CONSTRUCTION MATTERS WITH OFFICIALS

AU041239 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1210 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/12/1979--This morning, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed together with other members of the RCP and the Romanian state's leadership the results recorded in the first stage of typification in industrial and socio-cultural constructions.

They examined the new solutions meant to secure a broader utilization of the typified light materials and elements, local materials, as well as the best dimensioning of the volumes and surfaces in industrial constructions. These solutions, presented by the economic ministries and the research institutes within an exhibition are the results in the first stage of typification. The drive will continue for the broad-scale application of better construction solutions, the expansion of mechanization and industrialization of the building-assembly operations, the more efficient use of equipment, transport means and manpower.

Within the exchange of views, they analyzed the ways of cutting down metal, energy and building materials consumption in metallurgy, machine-building, chemistry, transport and tele-communications, timber industry, light industry, agriculture, food industry. Solutions were also presented for typification in social constructions.

CEAUSESCU AWARDS AGRICULTURE MINISTER MICULESCU

AU042053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 4 Dec 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/12/1979--On December 4, in a festive atmosphere, President Nicolae Ceausescu handed over to Angelo Miculescu, member of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry, the "23 August" Order, first class, conferred under Presidential Decree on his 50th birthday for the contribution made to the implementation of the policy of the RCP and the Romanian state of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Participating in the ceremony were Prime Minister Ilie Verdet and other members of the party and state leadership.

Taking the floor, Angelo Midulescu expressed lively thanks and warm gratitude to the party and state leadership, to Nicolae Ceasusescu personally, for the high distinction he was awarded.

Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor warmly congratulating the feted. He also said that the awarding of this high distinction was a proof of the special appreciation the RCP, the Romanian state give to the activity Angelo Miculescu has carried on in an important field. President Ceausescu pointed to the significant achievements scored in developing farm production, outcome of the general policy of the RCP that pays special attention to agriculture.

I should like to stress, President Ceausescu said in conclusion, that the awarding of this high distinction is also a stimulus, a guarantee that firm action will be undertaken in agriculture for translating into life the decisions concerning the development of production, the decisions adopted by the twelfth congress which give special attention to this important sector of the national economy.

STATE COUNCIL DECREE ON PENSION INCREASES

AU031020 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 79 p 1 AU

[Text] To implement the second stage of pension increase in accordance with the program on raising the living standard over the 1976-80 period, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

State social insurance pensions, pensions for war invalids, orphans and widows, military pensions and social allowances granted on the basis of length of service are increased, in a second stage, as of 1 December 1979, in accordance with the conditions and percentages envisaged in the State Council decree No 262 of 6 August 1977.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH SYRIA--Damascus, (AGERPRES), 26/11/1979--The final reception document was signed for the phosphates drying installation of Khneifiss, built by "Geomin"-Bucharest in cooperation with specialized Syrian firms, within the Romanian-Syrian cooperation in the field of geology and mines. On the same occasion, a protocol was concluded between Romanian "Geomin", the Syrian Department of Geology and Natural Resources and the "Gecopham Homs" phosphate company, providing for the continuation and expansion of cooperation as regards the phosphates capitalization. Issa Darwich, Syrian minister of petroleum and mineral wealth, expressed, in statement, his satisfaction at the results scored until now and the wish to expand the Romanian-Syrian cooperation in phosphates exploitation and capitalization. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 26 Nov 79 AU]

LIBERIAN AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 29/11/1979--The protocol between the governments of Romania and Liberia regarding the civil air transport was signed in Bucharest on November 20. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

Carter Seeking Peaceful Solution

AU040920 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Dec 79 pp 1,2 AU

[Excerpts] Tehran, 30 November, TANJUG--At a press conference in Tehran today, Sadeq Qotbzaden, Iranian minister of foreign affairs, announced that "neither he, nor anyone else from Iran would leave for New York to attend tomorrow's session of the Security Council," which has been convened at the request of UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim because of the crisis in the Iranian-U.S. relations.

Here is a roundup of U.S. reaction. We begin with a TANJUG report that the most prominent U.S. political leaders expressed support for President Carter's policy which he set forth in his "message to the nation" in connection with the efforts to achieve the release of the U.S. diplomats held captive in Tehran as soon as possible.

Senator Kennedy, who is seeking the Democratic Party's nomination for the presidential elections, said: "I have supported all activities which President Carter has undertaken and I am prepared to continue to support him in everything that he undertakes so that the U.S. citizens are freed."

Official Washington insists on its request that the scheduled session of the Security Council be held on Saturday evening, regardless of whether the new Iranian foreign minister attends or not.

The U.S. Senate, too, as AP reports, has unanimously adopted the resolution requesting the UN Security Council to take all the necessary measures for an immediate and unconditional release of the hostages.

In his message President Carter reiterated in Washington that his administration would continue to resolutely use "all peaceful means" to achieve the release of its diplomats, who have been held captive in Tehran since 4 November, and that it will not give in to any blackmail to achieve this aim.

In his speech to the U.S. nation, Carter warned the government in Tehran several times about "the seriousness of the situation created by the seizure of hostages" and about "the serious consequences which may result for Iran if 'anything happens' to the U.S. diplomats."

The United States sincerely wishes to find a peaceful solution, Carter stressed, but he added that, at this moment, he did not want to make any statements about "any possible other actions" which the U.S. Government might undertake if Iran does not free the hostages so as not to "worsen the already serious situation."

The U.S. President said that to bring the former Iranian shah before an international court would be "contrary to international laws."

BORBA Notes 'Extreme' Tension

AU041950 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 2 Dec 79 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The War of Nerves About Iran"]

[Excerpts] The war of nerves between Iran and the United States has been intensified to the extreme, both sides contributing to it with their unyielding positions. What is more, some moves indicate intensification rather than relaxation.

The great hopes placed on the Security Council and the skillful mediating mission by Kurt Waldheim will not be fulfilled, at least not at this moment, after Iran's sudden move to boycott the debate, which it had accepted earlier.

In addition, Iran has recently found itself exposed to the pressure of armed threats by the United States through President Carter's warnings about "other steps which he could take in the future" and after a spiteful statement "that he does not feel any regret" at having allowed the former shah entry into America for treatment.

There is no doubt that President Carter is in a difficult position, trying to show firmness and to blunt the pressure of the numerous hawks in his flock and at the same time to satisfy the supporters of a peaceful solution without putting world peace at risk. Hence also Carter's appeals for a peaceful solution and reliance on the UN Security Council which, by nature of its position and function, cannot but appeal for the release of the hostages. Hence also the warnings to Iran, coupled with the large-scale military preparations, which point out the potential for intervention.

The situation has been further complicated by Mexico's refusal to once again give shelter to the shah even though it is now clear that the formula would not satisfy Iran. As-Sadat's magnanimous offer to give shelter to the shah in Egypt solves nothing, in the opinion of the Iranians, who say that it is something in which the Americans have their finger, within the framework of "the same family."

All in all, it is difficult now to find any other formula except the extradition of the shah to Iran or at least some kind of an international court. Can the United States accept that? There are no legal obstacles to it. If the occupation of the Embassy in Tehran and the holding of the hostages are contrary to international conventions, there are also norms and precedents for trying notorious international criminals. However, for that it is necessary to have political readiness and responsibility.

UN Ambassador Komatina's Statement

LD031453 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] United Nations, December 3 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia believes that the United Nations is the right place for discussing the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, Yugoslav Ambassador to the UN Viljan Komatina has stated in the Security Council.

Speaking in the UN General Assembly debate yesterday evening, the Yugoslav representatives said that the protection of diplomatic missions, the respect of the immunity of diplomatic representatives and the ban on taking hostages are part of the universal principles indespensable to stable relations among sovereign states.

The Yugoslav representative warned of the seriousness of the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations, which can have unforeseeable consequences.

Komatina recalled that Yugoslavia has supported the changes in Iran and applauded Iran's decision to joint the non-aligned movement.

All speakers in last night's supported the demand for releasing the U.S. hostages in Tehran. [sentence as received] The speakers, however, laid emphasis on the necessity of taking into consideration the Iranian complaints against the former U.S.-supported Iranian regime.

TANJUG Notes Soviet Involvement

LD022113 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 2 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 2 (TANJUG)--Development of the U.S.-Iranian crisis is being followed very closely in Moscow. The tension now is the cause of the warning that "constant vigilance" is necessary due to the entire Middle and Near East situation.

The Soviet diplomacy is actively engaged in the efforts, most noticeable in the United Nations, to find a peaceful way out of the crisis. The point of departure in this respect is the imperative of observing the convention on diplomatic immunity, as was confirmed also by the Soviet representative in last night's Security Council debate.

REPORTAGE ON DJURANOVIC VISIT TO TUNISIA

Departure From Surcin Airport

LD041254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation led by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, left this morning for an official friendly visit to Tunisia.

Also in the delegation, which will spend 3 days in this friendly and nonalined Mediterranean country, are Boris Smuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Branko Novakovic, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Veselin Djuranovic and the members of the delegation were seen off at Surcin Airport by Stojan Andov, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ivica Cadic, general secretary of the Federal Executive Council; Marko Kosin, under secretary in the Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and several other officials of the Federal Executive Council. Also present at the send off was ('Abd al-Aziz Babashaykh), charge d'affaires at the Tunisian Embassy in Belgrade.

Arrival In Tunis

LD041548 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tunis--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived today a little before 1500 on a 3-day official friendly visit to Tunisia. The Yugoslav government delegation was welcomed at the festively decorated Carthage International Airport in Tunis by Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and other prominent Tunisian political personalities.

Djuranovic Arrival Statement

LD041926 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1623 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tunis--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who heads a Yugoslav delegation, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Tunisia this afternoon. At Carthage International Airport in Tunis, bedecked with Yugoslav and Tunisian banners, the guests from Yugoslavia were welcomed by Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira and prominent Tunisian personalities.

After the state anthems of Yugoslavia and Tunisia were played, and after Djuranovic and Nouira inspected a Tunisian guard battalion of honor the two prime ministers went into the VIP lounge where the president of the Federal Executive Council made a statement for the press.

Djuranovic first stressed that he had received with pleasure the invitation by the Tunisian prime minister to visit friendly Tunisia. He then expressed his hope that his visit will provide an opportunity to carry out with his host a braod exchange of views on the most important international questions, particularly on the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. After noting that relations between Yugoslavia and Tunisia were traditionally good, Djuranovic said that many ppssibilities existed for the enrichment of mutual cooperation. In this context he expressed his conviction that his meeting with Hedi Nouira and the talks he would have would extend the possibilities for even richer cooperation in the field or the economy and on the political level.

This visit, in Djuranovic's assessment, should encourage further a more intensive political dialog between Yugoslavia and Tunisia on questions of international importance, particularly those which have become topical following the sixth nonalined summit. The president of the Federal Executive Council recalled that Yugoslavia and Tunisia were the founders of the nonalined movement, and he expressed the hope that the present Yugoslav-Tunisian talks, too, would make a considerable contribution in this respect.

After Djuranovic's statement, the guests from Yugoslavia and their hosts went to the Hilton Hotel in Tunis which will be the official residence of the Yugoslav delegation during its 3-day stay here.

In addition to Veselin Djuranovic, the Yugoslav delegation includes Federal Executive Council member Boris Snuderl; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; Miodrag Krdzic, SFRY ambassador to Tunisia; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign political adviser in the office of the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Branko Novakovic, head of Department for the Middle East and North Africa in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs.

The Yugoslav-Tunisian talks began immediately on the arrival at the Hilton Hotel with a meeting of the two prime ministers. The talks were continued later in the presence of the members of the delegations of the two countries.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF SED DELEGATION UNDER MUECKENBERGER

Arrival in Belgrade

LD031516 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1210 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, arrived in Yugoslavia on Monday for a visit which is to last several days.

The SED delegation was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Svetozar Durutovic, executive secretary of the LCY Presidium; Dimitar Aleksievski, chairman of the LCY Commission for Statute Affairs, and other LCY officials.

Meeting With Mikulic

LD032154 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 3 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Branko Milulic met today with the members of a Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) delegation headed by the party Politbureau member and president of the Central Auditing Commission Erich Mueckenberger.

During the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual respect, both sides exchanged information about the LCY and SED activities at the internal level. They also exchanged views on certain international questions.

A special topic was cooperation between the LCY and the SED. Both sides stressed its favourable development and expressed readiness to further promote that cooperation on the basis defined in the joint documents adopted by Comrade Tito and Honecker in their meetings.

Talks With Aleksievski

LD042120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dimitar Aleksievski, chairman of the LCY Statute Matters Commission held talks today with Erich Mueckenberger, SED Politburo member and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission. They exchanged views on the role and tasks of statute and control commissions, work methods, statute matters, organization methods and other questions in connection with the regulation and implementation of the LCY and SED statutes.

ITALIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR COOPERATION TALKS

LD042122 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1826 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Portoroz--Gaetano Stammati, Italian foreign trade minister, arrived in Portoroz today. With his associates we will take part in the session of the Yugoslav-Italian Chamber, during which some topical questions of economic cooperation between our country and Italy will be examined.

DOLANC RECEIVES FRENCH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU292112 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Nov 79 p 14 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 22 November, TANJUG--Today Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, received a French Communist Party [PCF] delegation headed by Felix Damet, member of the PCF Central Committee. The French guests participated in the work of the Belgrade "roundtable" meeting which was devoted to certain theoretical and practical questions of self-management and was jointly organized by the LCY and the PCF.

On this occasion Stane Dolanc informed the guests on certain currently important questions of sociopolitical development of our country and the building of the socialist self-management system as well as on the place and role of the LCY in our society.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT

LD042106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, December 4 (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Austria today arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency. The Austrian delegation includes Communist Party of Austria Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary Erwin Scharf and Carinthian Provincial Communist Party Secretary Arnulf Reimon.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES CEMA SECRETARY FADDEYEV

LD031745 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 3 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Nikolay Vasilyevich Faddeyev, CEMA secretary, for a long friendly talk. During the talk, in which Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, also took part, it was noted with satisfaction that the cooperation, for which there is interest both on the part of the SFRY and the CEMA, was developing successfully on the basis of the 1965 agreement on cooperation between the SFRY and CEMA. Yugoslav representatives participate in the work of 22 CEMA bodies, with which there are 40 agreements on cooperation in production. Both sides noted that untapped possibilities still exist for the further promotion and expansion of cooperation.

ASSEMBLY FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES 1980 BUDGET

LD271638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1132 GMT 27 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly, chaired by Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, today discussed the federal budget for 1980. The proposal is that the federal budget for 1980 should amount to 132,3 billion dinars.

In its conclusions the Federal Chamber put the Federal Executive Council [SIV] under an obligation, on the basis of the discussion on the draft federal budget for 1980, to tackle the work on the proposed federal budget for next year to the extent that it will be agreed on in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces and to submit it to the Assembly by 10 December. The proposer [the SIV] should take all the measure to insure that the proposed budget should contain the solutions for all the outstanding problems brought up during the previous discussions in the working bodies of the chamber. The proposer also has to take all the measures to carry out the conclusions relative to the long-term problems of the budget.

All the users of the federal budget will be asked once again to examine the extent of the resources which are absolutely necessary for them to carry out the business and tasks and their organization, in which context the involvement of both sociopolitical organizations and of self-management organs of work communities of all federal organs and organizations will be required.

Before the opening of the budget debate the delegates, members of the Federal Chamber heard reports by Federal Secretary of National Defense Nikola Ljubicic and by SIV member Milan Vukasovic. They spoke of the federal budget expenditure relating to national defence and to veteran and disability welfare.

Bozidar Radunovic, deputy federal secretary of finance, briefed the delegates on the latest proposals concerning increased federal budget expenditure. This concerns commitments for the Ibar-Lepenac hydropower system; financing of the UNESCO general conference due to be held in our country; funds for a population census; and the funds to increase the resources for the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and to increase the grant to BORBA. All these increases amount to a total of 358 million dinars.

Radunovic stressed that there had been a disruption in the planned ratio in the distribution of income at the expense of the accumulation capability of the economy. Of course, this impairs the overall budgetary situation because the opportunities of the economy are genuinely limited and cannot support ever increasing general and joint expenditure. This is why in the resolution for 1980 deceleration of all aspects of expenditure will be one of the basic orientations of the policy of stabilization, although the conditions regarding the implementation of this orientation will be very complex. It is stressed in this context that stabilization is contingent primarily on a growth of quality of economic operations.

This quality is contingent also upon noneconomic expenditure's share in the social product. This is why resolute measures have to be taken to reduce general and joint expenditure.

Delegate Gliso Savic, reporter of the Committee for the Federal Budget, Croat delegates Boris Kraljevic and Eduard Cencic, and Milan Rajacic, chairman of the Committee for the Federal Budget, took part in the delegate debate on the draft of the federal budget. As during the previous debate on the foundations of the federal budget for 1980, the delegates today once again made several observations on the volume of the budget, particularly with regard to the level of contributions by the republics and provinces. In this context Boris Kraljevic insisted that the federal budget must be reduced to the framework of the growth of the social product. "Should it be necessary to express one's views on the proposed draft of the federal budget, I will vote against it being adopted, because its size has not been reduced into the framework of the gr[illegible]h of the social products," Kraljevic said.

Milan Rajacic drew attention to the very meaningful preceding delegate debate in which federal expenditure had been studied in a very conscientious way. The basic demands relate to the level of budgetary growth which should not be higher than the growth of the social product, to a reduction of all aspects of expenditure, to economies....

In the continuation of its session the Federal Chamber adopted the proposed conditions of rebalancing the 1979 federal budget supplementary estimates with the demand that when the proposed rebalance is worked out, the views of the working bodies of the Federal Chamber should be taken into account. The chamber today also adopted the draft bill on the implementation of the federal budget in 1980. Yet another important legal text received its epilog at the session today of the Federal Chamber. This is the law about special conditions in which investment credits are given. Various views on this legal text existed, with the result that even today the adoption vote was not unanimous. This law makes investment conditions more stringent, particularly in the noneconomic sphere. In the future the investors will have to provide a considerably higher share than hitherto when entering new investments. For certain objects is can be as high as 80 percent, and for administrative buildings, for example, they will have to provide the total amount--that is, 100 percent.

Moreover, the law makes it impossible for sociopolitical communities to provide guarantees for investments. In addition the law lays down special commitments for the banks which in the future will not be able to grant credits for new investments unless they have fulfilled their commitments for the old ones.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES RECEIVE SUPPORT

Federal Assembly Chamber Decision

LD041222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Members of the Legislative-Constitutional Commission of the Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber today gave their support to the SFRY Presidency's proposal to amend the Constitution. At the session, which was chaired by Miodrag Zecevic, it was stressed that Comrade Tito's initiative in implementing collective work, decision-making and responsibility and the introduction of the 1-year mandate had met with the full support of the working people and citizens.

At a session scheduled for 12 December the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber is expected to adopt a decision on amending the Constitution.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly Approval

LD211154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 21 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--The joint session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today approved the SFRY Presidency proposal to make changes in our country's Constitution. The delegates also agreed with the proposal to start work on changes to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Vojvodina Presidency Endorsement

LD042156 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1509 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--At its session today the presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina fully endorsed the proposal to tackle the changes of the SFRY Constitution and to the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Serbia. The proposed changes, it is stressed, make possible consistent implementation of the generally accepted initiative by Comrade Tito concerning the introduction of collective work and responsibility and the 1-year mandate of the president--that is, of the chairman. This creates the condition for the further democratization of our political system and of our society as a whole.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS EXPLAINED TO BOSNIA ASSEMBLY

LD041445 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1201 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--The delegates at the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly heard at a joint session today of all three chambers the explanations of the draft resolution on the policy of realizing the social development plan and of the draft decision on the general balance of funds for financing general social and common needs in this republic in the coming year. The opening reports on these exceptionally important drafts were delivered on behalf of the Executive Council by Zarko Kolenda, vice president, and Obrad Piljak, member of the Executive Council and republican secretary for finance.

The draft resolution, as Kolenda noted, proceeds from the further development of self-management socioeconomic relations with the accent on the consistent realization of economic stabilization, the further strengthening of the material base of associated labor, the continuation of dynamic socioeconomic development, the enhancement of the orientation toward exports and dependence on domestic resources. Thanks to the exceptional results in the past 4 years of the plan period it is possible in the coming year of this plan to achieve a growth in social production of 6.5 to 7 percent, a growth in the physical volume of industrial production of 7 to 8 percent, in agriculture of 3.7 percent, employment of 3.2 to 3.5 percent, exports of 6 percent and investment in basic resources of 6.5 percent.

Talking about stabilization, Kolenda stressed in particular two important questions: increased efficiency in the conducting of economic affairs, and in particular work discipline, and saving in all its forms and in all environments. Particular importance in 1980, he said, and also in the following years, lies with the saving of energy in the economy and society. In this context considerable importance lies with the need to accelerate the preparations for the construction of coal-fired heating plants, particularly in the urban settlements.

Kolenda then spoke about the importance of increased agricultural production, for which all the real preconditions exist. Admittedly, the yields of wheat and corn are reaching only 65 to 70 percent of the average yield in Yugoslavia but, on the other hand, more than 120,000 hectares of land in this republic are still unworked. For this reason it is important, he said, to undertake the relevant measures and adopt programs, especially in the agroindustrial complex, so that agricultural production can achieve a dynamic growth rate.

In his opening speech, Obrad Piljak talked about general and joint expenditures and the republic's budget. The Executive Council document envisages a growth rate in general and joint expenditure of 20.2 percent [as received], which is within the framework of the social production growth.

SLOVENE PRESIDENCY SUPPORTS INCREASED ROLE OF ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

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[Text] Ljubljana--All-people's defense and social self-protection are increasingly becoming a part of the daily activity of the working people and of the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia. This has to a great extent contributed to the fact that the results achieved in Slovenia in the field of this component part of our self-management system were assessed as very important and useful.

This was one of the basic conclusions of the session today of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia which discussed some problems of all-people's defense and of social self-protection.

Presidency members also discussed the draft law on all-people's defense and social self-protection, endorsing the proposed legal solutions which in the context of the socialization of all-people's defense and of social self-protection had affirmed themselves as being supplementary to the basic principles concerning the development of the defense and self-protection functions of our self-management socialist society.

The Presidency also discussed and adopted some regulations dealing with organizational and relevant issues of the implementation of the defense preparations, especially within the framework of cooperation between the municipalities and the republics.